The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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COURTS AGAIN AID EMPLOYERS IN ANTI-UNION CAMPAIGN

From Chicago comes the information that the federal judiciary has again placed itself at the disposal of anti-union employers.

A firm in that city enforced the "yellow dog" on its unorganized garment workers. By signing this document, before they can secure employment, these workers agree that they

"will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communications or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to said employment."

An organizing campaign of union garment workers interested some of these non-union workers, and the former were enjoined by the federal court. They were ordered not to do anything that might have a tendency to cause the non-union workers to ignore the "yellow dog"—to break their contract.

The "yellow dog" was legalized by the United States supreme court, December 10, 1917 (Hitchman Coal Co. vs. United Mine Workers). At that time the court upheld an injunction issued against the miners, who were ordered not to interfere with the "yellow dog" contract the Hitchman concern enforced on its unorganized miners.

These courts call the "yellow dog" a fair contract. This is ridiculous.

It is a principle of law that neither party to a contract shall be under duress—must not be subject to coercion or unfair advantage.

An unorganized worker in search of employment is not on a parity with the manager of a coal mine or the owner of a garment factory.

That worker is not a free moral agent. He is subject to the employer's duress. This employer, through his economic power, forces the worker to sign away rights because those dependent upon him must be sheltered, clothed and fed.

The right of a worker to join a trade union is undeniable, and yet federal courts will stand behind anti-union employers who force workers, through necessity, to sign away that right.

The court defends its position on the ground that the worker is "free and independent." This is illusory. It is fiction. It is nineteenth century stuff unworthy of any judge who professes to note developments in industry.

The court's aid to the "yellow dog" can not be justified by any legal or moral standard. The employer violates the first rule of equity procedure when he comes into court with this request. He has forced the worker to surrender a legal right and then asks the court to aid him in this wrong.

The employer does not come into court with clean hands, and some time some person will be and [illegible] federal judge will take that position.

It may be said that the worker has the right to quit his employment.

That is no answer to the principle involved. Rights can not be restored to men by the simple process of their leaving the scene of their wrongs. That is not justice. It is a miserable defense of the injunction iniquity.

It is elemental that men should abide by their pledged word and their written agreement. But not when they are victims of an unfair advantage.

Courts invariably hold that a contract secured under duress is null and void. The only exception is the "yellow dog." This shows the anti-union animus and the property bias of those judges.

Workers should disregard any court protection of the "yellow dog."

Such an injunction brings judges into contempt because the judiciary throws its unlimited power on the side of industrial autocrats and against defenceless wage workers who have been compelled to waive their rights to secure employment.

It is a spectacle that degrades the judiciary. It is an exhibition of unfair, unreasonable power by courts that should have no place in our American halls of justice.

So-Called "Educational" League Is Tricky Term For Dual Union

New York, Aug. 25.—The claim that the trade union educational league is intended for educational purposes is a fraud, says President Perlstein, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union in a report to President Sigman of that union on the trial and expulsion of two union members in Chicago who professed membership in the league. It was shown that the league is a dual movement to the trade unions.

"It was proved," said Vice President Perlstein, "that the trade union educational league is an organization built almost on the same model as our international and its affiliated locals. The fact that the league finds it necessary to divide the needle trades into many branches signifies that they are leaning toward it.

"You will find that the local branches are really local unions, and the national departments are organized on the same basis as the international unions, and the trade union educational league as a whole is the central link that connects all these departments, and is almost organized on the very basis of the American Federation of Labor, with the exception that these different departments are more closely connected, and the authority is more centralized than it is in the American Federation of Labor. The local section of every branch of industry are conducting national conventions on the same basis as the conventions of the different international unions. Conventions are also held in all the departments of the central trade unions educational league, on the same basis as the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"This is the system of organization of the trade union educational league, locally and nationally; politically, it is under the direct control and guidance of the workers' party of America, that is, of the American communist party; internationally, they are connected with the third internationale, or it is better to say, the communist internationale."

Vice President Perlstein says the league is gradually forcing itself into a position where it can dictate the administrative policy of the unions by forcing members of the league upon the unions as officers.

"The reason it is able to do this is because it is organized for that purpose," says the report.

"The fact that the members of the league claim that the league was organized for educational purposes only is a fraud, and it is done for the purpose of deceiving the members. It seems that the real leaders of the league have learned from past experience that the organization of open opposition unions is not a success, so they do it now on a different basis under the camouflage of education.

"From this brief summary, you can realize that the league does the same work within the unions as before, and that the league is really an economic organization affiliated and guided by the communist party of every branch and by the third (communist) internationale.

"The league is a pure and simple opposition union pledged to replace this (the ladies' garment workers') union gradually and to take it in and make it a department of the trade union educational league."

BUILDING PRICES UP THROUGH NEW SCHEME

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Strip the building industry of the wholesale robbery as practiced through duplication costs and you will bring about a normal condition of this industry," said Secretary-Treasurer Spencer of the building trades department, A. F. of L., in a letter to Robert Grimshaw, New York city.

Mr. Grimshaw styles himself "consulting engineer; lecturer on cost reduction; manufacturing efficiency." When Secretary Spencer recently stated in the public press that only a small portion of the increased cost of building operations is chargeable to labor, and that material is 300 per cent higher than prewar prices, Mr. Grimshaw hastened to write a letter to the union official.

"Will you obligingly state what the elements are that go into the cost of building materials, other than labor?" asked the consulting engineer.

Secretary Spencer gave this information to the New Yorker:

"When a sales agency is created by a lumber company within the company to which the products of the mill are sold at a remunerative figure, naturally, labor is employed, but it is the same company labor.

"The distribution of the products of the company by the sales agency is a duplication of labor for which a tremendous profit is charged the consumer. The producing company could as easily distribute its own products as it could to sell to its own sales agency, but the sales agency furnishes a simple pretext behind which excessive cost is extorted from the building public.

"What is true of lumber is likewise true of brick and all other building materials. Strip the building industry of the wholesale robbery as practiced through duplication costs and you will bring about a normal condition of the building industry.

"Until recently the labor employed in producing lumber in Florida was prison labor, the cheapest in the world, and when the prisoner was unable to do his 'bit' he was flogged to death, but the building public paid the price through the company's sales agency, that invisible device by which 'cost' is doubled."

DETECTIVES ARE USED BY HARD COAL OWNERS

New York, Aug. 25.—Officials of the United Mine Workers have uncovered a no-strike propaganda in the anthracite fields that is engineered by detectives in the employ of coal owners.

The public press quotes miners' officials as saying that the Lehigh Valley coal company, controlled by Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the coal owners' committee, employs detectives to spread anti-union propaganda through the coal fields.

The press dispatches also made this significant statement:

"Warriner was asked if this were true.

"'As far as I know it is not true,' he said.

"'If you found it was a fact, would these men be dismissed?' he was asked.

"'I can not say,' he replied."

ZONING PLAN ILLEGAL

Newark, N. J., Aug. 25.—The supreme court has held that the town of Nutley, this county, can not refuse to permit a business in a residential district. The court said that it is not a proper exercise of police power for the purpose of promoting public welfare, safety and health, and that it is a violation of the rights of the property owner. The case will be appealed to the law and equity court of errors and appeals. It is in conflict with decisions by supreme courts of New York, Kansas, Louisiana and other states that have upheld the principle of zoning in setting apart certain districts for residential purposes, and others for business and others for industry.

URGE FREE TEXT BOOKS

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 25.—A strong declaration for free text books for the public school children of the state was made by the state federation of labor convention, held in this city. The resolution states that the state furnishes teachers, buildings, base ball grounds, basket ball appurtenances, heat, water, light, desks, blackboards, door mats and coat hangers, yet, when the matter of free text books, the one thing essential to the school child's educational advancement, is mentioned, the book trusts and their cohorts are willing agents and accomplices claim this is state socialism."

Judiciary Is Advised To Correct Itself

New York, Aug. 25.—The Wall Street Journal, barometer of financial thought, suggests to the American bar association that if judges and lawyers "would afford all classes of citizens that prompt redress of wrongs which the constitution intends" patriotism would be fostered to a greater extent than shrieking about revolutionists in America.

These views would indicate that there is to be an end to the overworked bogey that on some dark night select gangs of desperate foreigners will wreck our government, destroy the constitution and obliterate the Declaration of Independence.

This bogey has been a meal ticket for professional patriots, detectives of the Burns stripe and for others who childishly believe that conditions are to be ordered on a certain date by a group of men rather than because of deep-seated wrongs that a desperate people find they can not remove through legal methods.

The latest to talk about revolution in America is a committee of the American bar association, and a challenge to this alarm comes from a most unexpected source—the Wall Street Journal.

"There is something at once stale and hysterical," says this financial paper, "about such fears for the safety of political institutions in a country which has survived a century and a half of unrestricted immigration, four years of bloody civil war, four foreign wars, and the social and economic metamorphosis from pastoral to industrial civilization. We have duplicated, on a larger scale, the experience of England, in finding free speech the best safety-valve against political explosion.

"It is impossible to sympathise with such a state of terror over 'inroads on our constitution' as we reflect that clamor for a change from the present form of government to anything else imaginable is strictly constitutional. We have deliberately, and wisely, made it so. Advocacy of change by violence alone is banned. Does this committee of the bar association believe that any serious headway is being made by advocates of political change by force?

"Far better than any 'citizenship training service' under the inauspicious supervision of a sometimes parasitic legal profession, as an antidote to the social unrest of the times, would be more rapid progress in the reform of judicial procedure. This is a field to which the bar association might properly and effectively confine its exertions.

"Our coming citizens need more and better fundamental education to save them from the delusions of 57 varieties of communism. But that is not to be had merely by adding to the already excessive number of such agencies one more, which, however, could be only another source of organized special pleading.

"The example of a loyal profession and a judiciary zealous and effective to afford all classes of citizens that prompt redress of wrongs which the constitution intends will do immeasurably more to foster a genuine patriotism than all the preaching the bar association can put forth."

WILL CONTINUE FIGHT FOR 44-HOUR WEEK

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25.—A feature of the annual convention of the International Typographical union was the unanimous declaration that the 44-hour week strike be continued as long as one member is on the strike rolls. It was shown that today there are fewer members on strike than on many occasions of business depression.

This strike is the result of a broken agreement with employing commercial printers, who promised to install the 44-hour week in May, 1921.

The employers did not live up to their agreement, and they enlisted the support of every anti-union organization in an attempt to destroy the union. The printers then resorted to economic power to enforce the shorter work week, and they have expended over $14,000,000 on account of this fight. The strike has established the 44-hour week and it has had a wholesome effect on certain other employers in the printing trades.

Despite the costs to establish the 44-hour week, it was reported that there is $4,026,731.62 in all funds of the international organization.

TYPOTHETAE MUST QUIT PRICE-FIXING SYSTEM

Washington, Aug. 25.—The United Typothetae of America, with offices in Chicago, has been ordered by the federal trade commission to discontinue certain price-fixing practices.

The commission objects to the standard cost-finding system and the loose-leaf "standard guide" which, it is declared, makes it possible for all members of the typothetae to arrive at the same price for the same character of printing.

FARMERS FACE RUIN

Washington, Aug. 25.—Thousands of farmers will go bankrupt because of low prices, said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in a statement relative to the wheat situation. The cabinet official does not favor fixing or even buying the surplus wheat by the government. He believes these plans are valueless. Instead freight rates on farm commodities should be reduced.

"The farmer could get along fairly well with present prices of what he has to sell if prices of what he must buy were reduced correspondingly," said other things remain high. That is what hurts," said the secretary.

BLAME STANDARD OIL

Washington, Aug. 25.—Some lawmakers in the nation's capital are expressing doubts as to the value of the present gasoline shortage and state that the fine Italian hand of Standard oil can be found among the movers of this war. The purpose is to wreck independents and then recoup by boosting prices.

Demands will be made, it is claimed, that the next congress create an oil commission with powers similar to the interstate commerce commission.

DON'T TALK UNIONISM, CRIES BOSSES' AGENT

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.—In a special letter Frank L. Thresher, president of the Minneapolis employing printers (not employing printers) warns all members that a representative of the International Typographical union is in this city.

"We thought we had them licked to a finish," says Mr. Thresher, who suggests that the best way to fight the union in its 44-hour movement is not to talk. Here are the baby pleas of a man who would have the public believe he and his associates stand for principle:

"William E. Towne

"International Typographical Union

"This is the imprint on a card handed me today by a rather agreeable sort of a chap who seemed to want to again put us all in hock—to put the collar of union or walking delegate dominance around our necks.

"Our loyal members will give this man no information, but will politely and firmly tell him where he can get off.

"Unions are out to win the fight. Although apparently we have them licked to a finish, still avowedly they never will lay down. So we must be on our guard every minute of the day.

"A Suggestion—Enter into no argument or conversation with a representative of the International Typographical union or any other union, but refer every such person to your typothetae."

ONE RAIL SYSTEM URGED

Boston, Aug. 25.—A committee of the chamber of commerce recommends that the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and other roads be linked up in one New England system. The committee also supports the new Hampshire, Maine, New England governors' committee plans for rehabilitation of these railroads.

The governors' committee recommended state control of the New Haven and the Boston & Hartford and other roads be linked up in one New England system. The committee also supports the new Hampshire, Maine, New England governors' committee plans for rehabilitation of these railroads.

The governors' committee recommended state control of the New Haven and the Boston & Hartford because they favor the principle, but because they can see no other way of rescuing the New Haven from the financial and physical bogs, and general incompetency it now finds itself.

LIFE SAVERS TRAINED

Washington, Aug. 25.—Twelve thousand coal miners are being trained annually by the government in safety methods of mining, rescue and first aid work, according to the United States bureau of mines. Ten mine rescue stations and 10 safety stations are maintained by the bureau in mining sections of the country that assist in rescue and recovery operations in mine disasters.

NOLTE'S MEMORY HONORED

Cincinnati, Aug. 25.—Large delegations of trade unionists honored the memory of the late George A. Nolte, general vice president of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen, who died in a local hospital after several months' illness. The remains were interred in Covington, Ky.

POPULAR EDUCATION RAPIDLY EXTENDING

Washington, Aug. 25.—The demand for popular education is rapidly growing, says Charles G. Maphis, director of extension, university of Virginia, in a pamphlet on "Education Extension," issued by the United States bureau of education.

This demand, says Prof. Maphis, comes from citizens of all occupations and ages who can not secure formal instruction within schools and colleges as now organized.

"Notwithstanding the remarkable increase in enrollment in our secondary schools and colleges," he says, "extension teaching has been the outstanding feature of educational effort in this country in the past two years, and this growth has far surpassed any other phase of educational development."

Prof. Maphis gives this explanation of the remarkable educational movement that is now sweeping the country:

"University extension is the organized and systematic effort to bring some of the advantages for culture and instruction within the university to people who are not enrolled as resident students, and thus to make the campus of the university as wide as the state itself. It renders the resources of the university's faculty, libraries, laboratories and shops available to the largest possible number of individuals and communities, by carrying them out into the state and applying them in creative helpfulness.

"A university should not only discover truth, but disseminate truth; and university extension, therefore, is an attempt to bring the university to those who can not go to it. This is especially true of a state-university, supported as it is by the taxes of all the people; it is under moral and business obligation to render service to each citizen and to the state."

LOW-WAGE TEACHERS ARE COSTLY TO CITY

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 25.—Low-wage teachers mean a large teacher turn-over, and is most costly, say organized men and women teachers of this city in their plea to the public to support their request for a wage increase of $100 a year.

"A city with a poor salary schedule is largely a training school for teachers" the public is told. "Without local ties, teachers stay only long enough for experience and go on to communities with more attractive salaries, taking with them the money invested in education and experience. A well trained teacher has something valuable to offer. If a city wants competent teaching service it must be willing to pay for it."

522,919 ALIENS IN 1922

Washington, Aug. 25.—During the last fiscal year 522,919 immigrants were admitted into this country, according to the bureau of immigration. The largest number were Germans, 65,543. Others in large numbers were: Mexicans, 62,709; English, 60,524; Hebrews, 49,719; South Italians, 39,226; Scotch, 38,627; Scandinavians, 37,630; French, 34,371; Irish, 30,386; Polish, 13,210.

New York, with its congestion and seething tenements, was given as the state with the greatest number of these immigrants, 130,142. The broad acres of Texas were chosen by 45,139 Europeans, by 41,602, and California, by 39,093. Michigan and Pennsylvania were selected by more than 35,000.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 25.—As a result of direct negotiations, printers and newspaper publishers in this city have ended a long drawn out wage dispute. Wages are increased from $44 to $46 daily. From January to June 30, 1923, day wages were $43.56; night men, $48.36. Four months ago an arbitration board made an award of $43.56 for day and $48.36 for night, but the publishers rejected the decision. The matter was then referred to the international arbitration board, where it was deadlocked. Then all interested parties resumed negotiations, with the above result.

BATHROBE MAKERS WANT MORE

New York, Aug. 25.—The union shop, sanitary work places, wage scales and the 44-hour week are demanded by bathrobe workers, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

OPERATE ONE-MAN CARS

Danville, Ill., Aug. 25.—The local street car company has installed one-man cars, and employes who have been retained are asking for higher wages because they do two men's work.

BOSSES' CHECK-OFF IGNORED BY PUBLIC

New York, Aug. 25.—The refusal of coal owners to abandon their check-off and the silence of newspapers on this subject indicate the unfair publicity toward mine workers.

The coal owners use their check-off in the company store, to collect doctor's fees, and for practically every other charge connected with the life of a miner. The worker has no voice in this proceeding—the money is just deducted from his envelope.

In the day of the miner's check-off, the worker voluntarily assigns a certain amount of his wages to the union's representative, to be collected by him.

There is no comparison between these two check-offs. One is compulsory and one is voluntary, yet the voluntary check-off is pictured as the tyrannical one. No mention is made of the coal owners' compulsory check-off.

President Lewis offered to waive the check-off demands of the miners if the coal owners would abandon their check-off. In reply the coal owners construed the offer to mean that the coal owners should not extend credit to miners in commercial transactions, and that the owners should deal with miners as individuals. The miners could then be subject to interpretation of their letter and because of the coal owners' trickery the present turmoil exists.

GOVERNMENT BOARDS FAIL TO PLACE BLAME

New York, Aug. 25.—Government commissions are devices that are in the main, for the responsibility, said Major General Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, in a speech in this city.

"Commissions are always inefficient," he said, "while no responsible head; but any one can shirk responsibility by throwing it on the others. We always want some one who will accept responsibility if anything has gone wrong.

"The best definition I can give of 'boards' after my association with them during the war, and with commissions since, was constructing the canal, is that they are long, narrow and wooden."

Under the demand of relieving the president of much work can be met by abolishing some of these commissions, General Goethals says.

"If today we would reorganize the government, abolish some commissions and put responsibility where it belongs on executive department heads, and hold them responsible, the president's burden would be relieved and we would get back to the first principles of our government."

Eloquent Plea For Unity By Southern Mill Worker

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 25.—In a plea for unity among southern textile workers that is published in the Charlotte Herald, the writer indicates what is in the minds of employes in this industry. The letter is an eloquent appeal to wage workers, and closes as follows:

"When a man allows his brain to be warped and twisted to suit the commercial interests of some industrial tyrant, he annihilates himself. He sacrifices all that is human in him, all that constitutes the real man. He becomes an unthinking, soulless living form of his own dead soul.

"We need free bodies and free minds. Freedom and free thought. In the physical world, springs make the creeks and brooks, and they the rivers, and the rivers make the great sea. So each brain should add to the sum of human knowledge."

REJECT MEDIATION

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 25.—The Foot, Schulze Boot & Shoe manufacturers, have rejected suggestions that federal mediation be used to settle differences between them and striking shoe workers. The shop was only nearly organized, and because the workers quit, because the company would not recognize the union, and by the concession's surprise, the unorganized employes also ceased work.

OPPOSE REGULATION

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 25.—At a meeting of the directors of the Kansas wheat growers' association, government regulation of wheat prices was opposed.

HUGE OIL EARNINGS IN WEST

New York, Aug. 25.—Net earnings of $5,792,253 for the first six months of the year are reported by the California petroleum company. This is against $2,392,194 last year.

WANT BARBERS LICENSED

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 25.—A licensing system for barbers was favored by the provincial convention of organized barbers, held in this city.

IGNORE INJUNCTIONS, IS GOMPERS' ADVICE

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Disregard any injunction which denies a citizen those liberties guaranteed by the federal constitution, was the advice President Gompers gave to a meeting of trade unionists, assembled under call of the Chicago federation of labor, to consider labor injunctions.

The specific court order discussed was one recently issued by Federal Judge Anderson restraining the ladies' garment workers from attempting to organize the Mitchell brothers Company.

President Gompers let it be known he did not intend to leave Chicago on the first train after assuming position. He said if there is a garment worker who wishes to enter a union at Mitchell brothers company he would advise him not to go to work there, in spite of the injunction.

"The whole world is a prison if you can't express your honest opinion," said President Gompers, who pointed out that he was in position to be identical with his record in the past, when he was sentenced to jail for one year because the injunction judge.

"The federal and state judiciary has gone injunction mad," declared the A. F. of L. executive. "It is time for American labor and American citizens to put a stop to the invasion upon the liberties of the common people of our country."

LEASING OF CONVICTS OPPOSED BY UNIONISTS

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 25.—"Hellish in principle and brutal in practice," is how organized labor describes the North Carolina convict leasing system.

This use of convicts was condemned in unmeasured terms by the state federation of labor in session here to-day. The convention unanimously called upon the clergy, women's organizations, the press and other citizens and institutions to join with the labor movement "to end this disgraceful chapter in our commonwealth's history."

CRY LABOR SHORTAGE

New York, Aug. 25.—Steel barons insist that they can hardly change the 12-hour day, because of a labor shortage, but one financial paper prints this display ad from Sharon, Pa.:

"Elimination of the 12-hour day at all mills and furnaces of the United States Steel corporation was accomplished here with no signs of disturbance. Carnegie steel heads state that departments were operating full with plenty of workmen."

From Youngstown it is stated employment conditions are that employes will begin to think, now that they will not work 12 hours.

"Problem of occupying the idle time of workmen, especially foreign born, is one before employers," says this paper, and it realized the additional idle hours afford labor agitators and malcontents more opportunity to spread their propaganda."

BLAME DEAD FIRE BOSS

Kemmerer, Wyo., Aug. 25.—The coroner's jury investigating the Kemmerer mine explosion of August 14 returned a verdict to the effect that the explosion was caused by the igniting of gas when a fire boss relighted his safety lamp. The explosion caused the death of 99 miners.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 25.—Officers of the Kentucky state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention, to be held in the city, beginning Monday, September 10.

Detroit, Aug. 25.—The Michigan state federation of labor will hold its annual convention in this city beginning Tuesday, September 18.

ANTI-UNION COAL MEN EXPOSED BY MINERS

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—"Every one connected with the coal industry knows that the national coal association, as at present constituted, is a non-union aggregation, whose sole purpose is the destruction of the miners' union," says the United Mine Workers' Journal.

The policies of the national coal association are forced upon the employers by the non-union coal companies of southern West Virginia, aided by the convict-driving, non-union operators of Alabama and those of the unorganized fields of Pennsylvania. Every activity of the national coal association is directed by these interests toward one end and one only—disruption of the union," says the mine workers' paper.

The president of the national coal association is a non-union coal operator of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, an implacable enemy of the miners' union and organized labor in general. This same man is chairman of the executive committee of this association that has charge of the presentation of the operators' case to the United States coal commission. It is he on behalf of the national coal commission. As chairman of such committee this non-union operator from Somerset county has devoted practically all of his time and energy to an attempt to befuddle the public mind and commission into the belief that the United Mine Workers of America should be destroyed. Every public utterance and the coal industry which should command the attention of the coal commission has been devoted to the background by this Somerset county non-union operator."

UNEMPLOYMENT RISE REPORTED AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Unemployed workers are flocking to the city. Numbers of the job hunters have come from other industrial centers where work has become slack, such as some of the rubber cities of Ohio, Akron, for instance, is reported to have several thousand unemployed. Also some of the harvest labor is returning. According to the Chicago credit men's association the peak in building construction has been reached, being made apparent by a drop of 5 per cent in the value of building material below July periods.

Wholesale Prices Down, But Retail Prices Go Up

Washington, Aug. 25.—According to figures issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics, the muchly advertised law of supply and demand has not returned from its summer vacation.

The bureau reports that the tendency of wholesale prices for farm products and all commodities is downward.

But this does not mean that the retailer will sell lower. Instead, the bureau reports that for the month of June 15 to July 15, this year, food costs increased 2 per cent.

AIDING LABOR COLLEGE

Portland, Ore., Aug. 25.—The central labor council has asked affiliates to support the local labor college.

It is stated that $1,500 will be needed to carry on activities planned. This can be met by the unions contributing 10 cents per member, or two cents per member per month. The college has been in existence two years, and formerly operated as a central labor council activity. It was found, however, that the work of the council and of the central body detracted from the efficiency of both the council and the college. The college is now represented on the college board, as is the various local trade unions.

AUTO PROFITS CONTINUE

New York, Aug. 25.—The Maxwell motors corporation and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1923, net profits of $3,072,531, an amount in excess of the total profits for the full years 1919, 1920, and 1922.

CIGAR STRIKE IS ENDED

Boston, Aug. 25.—Differences between cigarmakers and employers will be adjusted through conciliation. The cigarmakers have returned to work with that understanding.